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EFFECTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND ACCOMMODATION ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES BY POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study is an overview on the effects of transportation and accommodation on academic performance and utilization of information resource by postgraduate students in the Faculty of Agriculture Library University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The main objective of the study is to identify the effects of using the library due to accommodation and transportation, the study analyze the types of available information resources, in the library, the level of usage and user satisfaction questionnaire was provided to users and 0.7 % of the entire respondent population= 3761= 26 was used, so twenty six (26) copies of the questionnaires were given to the respondents. Eighteen (18) copies were retrieved and analyzed, representing 69.2 %. Key findings show that in the faculty of Library, the existing agricultural information resources available, accessible and used are inadequate due to the facts that most of the postgraduate students are not within the university vicinity and the university transportation facilities are inadequate another factor on the accessibility of the information resources is that insufficient number of library employees. The study recommended the enhancement of existing information resources such as, offline database subscriptions such as AGORA, HINARI, AJOL, JSTORE and E-Granary and provision of adequate accommodation facilities and transport to enable the postgraduate students to leave within the university vicinity to enable them to use the library resources during and after class hours particularly night hours

Keywords: Accommodation, faculty, library, transportation, Utilization, Information resources, satisfaction, postgraduate students, university

Introduction

Library is an institution where information resources are systematically selected, acquired, organized, processed, stored, managed, retrieved and disseminated by librarians; therefore, agricultural library in the other hand is a place established for the particular purpose of selecting, acquiring, organizing, processing and disseminating of relevant information resources, providing services and facilities to an institutions related to the curriculum and courses offered in the

Universities for agricultural research, teaching, learning and community services in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the institutions; In light of the above therefore, the essence of establishing the university of Agriculture libraries is to provide information resources, services and facilities to academics, researchers, students, livestock producers, agricultural business organizations, research workers and subject specialists with the anticipation to meet the challenge of man, food and hunger and to make for a sustainable development and economic growth in the country

The aim and objective of the library therefore, are to select, acquire, conserve, preserve and make available a wide range of printed, and electronic materials facilitate and promote access to the information resources, services and facilities, deliver documents to its users, collaborate with other libraries globally to maximize access to the knowledge base, train academics and students on information searching skills, manage its resources effectively to exploit and promote their use, retain and recruit high quality library staff, provide and develop space of a high standard for information resources; Libraries are also provide facilities and library staff to maintain a comfortable and secure environment conducive to study within its premises, and to extend longer opening hours (Okorodudu, 2012)

However, In spite of the relevance of library in the institutions, during the study, observation and discussion with university librarians and postgraduate students; the researcher observed that the information resources available, are not sufficient enough to meet the user's needs, may be due financial constraints, lack of guiding principle in acquiring the materials, accommodation spaces, selection policy and procedure, improper organization of the resources and shortages of skillful lack of accommodation and transportation facilities and competent library staff, these impede to achieve the mission and vision of faculty of Agriculture Library

Therefore study on the effect of accommodation and transportation facilities in the faculty of agriculture library in the UI in Nigeria become imperative to know if the library have sufficient information resources and transportation, and accommodation facilities, to improve the utilization of the resources and improve the value of the resources, for the library users, in order

to contribute to the larger mission of the university that is teaching, learning, research and community services

Statement of the Problem

One of the cardinal objectives of libraries today are to meet the information needs of users by making information resources, available and accessible; organizing and disseminating of information resources to users for optimum utilization. The quality of teaching, research and publications of academics depends on the quality of the information resources, and facilities available in the libraries. However in spite of the above based on the pilot study conducted by the researcher it was assumed that information resources available and accessible, that are provided in the faculty of agriculture library are not sufficient enough to meet the user's needs for optimum utilization and satisfaction, another factors is the accommodation and transport facilities may be due financial constraints, lack of guiding principle in acquiring the materials, accommodation spaces, selection policy and procedure and improper organization of the resources, unskillful and competencies among library staff. No study has been conducted to address the situation.

Review of Related Literature

Forms of Information Resources Available in faculty of Agriculture library

Consequently, the study carried out by Vijayakumar (2017) opined that majority of the respondents said that newspapers, project reports, subject books, CD-ROM database and reference books are available and thesis, general books and web resources are less available. His views were corroborated by Kwaghgba and et-al (2015), Onye (2016), Yaseen and et-al (2016), Ajiji (2017), Aladeniyi and Temitope (2018) and Das Parnab (2015), while Abubakar (2017). It stressed the e-databases subscribed to research by agricultural scientists in federal University libraries in Nigeria such as AGORA and African Journals, others include CD-ROM, MEDLINE, PubMed, Biomed Central, Online and HINARI, CAB Abstracts, BEAST CD, VET CD, and TEEAL. This finding is agreed upon by Bello and Chioma (2020) an evaluation of the extent of ICT deployment in academic libraries in Oyo State, Nigeria, on the globalization of library and information services, where they confirmed the availability of E-Granary, EBSCOHOST, JSTOR, Jaypee Digital, HINARI, AGORA and OARE with the Directory of Open Access

Journals (DOAJ) and partial Institutional Repository (IR). These views were agreed upon by Rukwaro (2015) Ekene and et-al (2016) They claimed that libraries receive information materials such as books, theses, papers, magazines, encyclopedias, dictionaries, e-journals e-books, etc. But Akpe and et-al (2018) has a different opinion where he stated that information resources are not sufficient. This indicates that the views of respondents on their responses to the types of information requirements in the Library are not too different from each other. The study conducted by Afianmagbon and et-al (2020) Availability of information resources as factors that influence research productivity of academic staff at Lead City University, Nigeria, on information literacy skills, indicates high level information resources availability to lecturers and other academic staff in Lead City University who are utilizing them in conducting researches. However, Abubakar (2020) a case study of pharmaceutical science students from the University of Jos investigated the availability and accessibility of information resources in university libraries for academic use by students and revealed that books are some of the library's information resources. Journal, web libraries and internet, e-books, computers, e-journals, encyclopedia index, handbooks, newspaper and magazines are other information resources that were strongly suggested by respondents, some of the data resources were shown poor, as revealed by respondents, while more than half of the respondents recognized them. They are: audio-visual conference proceedings and abstracts and indexes for monographs and regular CD-ROM databases. However, Kutu and Olabode (2020) has a different view in his study on the availability of information resources in libraries, as he stated that the most available print information resources were newspapers, textbooks and journal collections while the least available included indexes, technical reports and manuscripts. This view was corroborated by Ilogho and et-al (2020), Swaminathan and et-al (2020) and Babarinde and Festus (2020). In terms of accessibility, scholars have divergent views on accessing information resources. However, according to Jabbar and et-al (2020), Study Accessibility and Use of Research Scholars' Institutional Repository: A Case of the COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Lahore, they stated that users accessed Information Resources out of campus while other respondents accessed Information Resources within campus and some did so through IP and very few used other mode of access. This study is similar to that of Jan and Reman (2020) the University Students of Pakistan: A Quantitative Study of Khushal Khan Khattak University of Karak-Pakistan on Internet Usability and Accessibility, they found out that majority of the

students of the Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak was accessing the Internet at their homes, hostels and the University Library. Interestingly, others were accessing the Internet at classrooms and Computers. However, Olubiyo and Yemi (2020) have different view on their study On Knowledge, Accessibility and Use of Serial Publications among Adeyemi College of Education Undergraduate Students, Ondo Library, they stated that students access serial materials by asking staff, following directional signs, browsing racks and shelves and searching periodical catalogue in that order.

The Use of Information Resources in the faculty of Agriculture Library

In the same vein Oyewumi and et-al (2015) A research on Information Communication Technology (ICT) and its effect on the use of newspapers in University Libraries in Nigeria was conducted. The outcome clearly shows that most respondents used scholarly journals twice a month and on a monthly basis and used them deliberately for self-examination, learning more about a subject, assignment and coursework. The research also indicates that the participants can readily access academic journals. Most of them suggested that academic journals helped educate and guide them on how to conduct research and perform quality research. The finding was agreed upon by Aba and et-al (2015) Oriogu and et-al (2015). A comparable view was that of the study carried out by students of the Federal University of Technology, Owerri, on the availability, accessibility and usage of library information services (FUTO). The study reveals that World Wide Web (WWW), e-mail services, e-journal, e-books, e-database and DVD/CD ROMS, textbooks and internet are the resources that students mainly utilize. They often use tools for electronic content, such as databases, electronic journals, and electronic books. cybercafés, reports, handbooks seminar/conference maps/atlas, frequently, while CeRA Journals Indiastat, CABI abstract horticulture online database, Agricultural Economics database EBSCO resource J-Gate Plus Fortnightly, FAO and Agricola Agricat were utilized moderately to prepare for examination, browsing the web, up-dating knowledge, in-depth research work, up-dating and correspondence lecture notes. The majority of respondents decided to use the information tools to acquire general information and for analysis, assignment and study purposes. The discoveries were supported by Owolabi and et-al (2016), Kumar (2017), Akpe and et-al (2018), Aladeniyi and Temitope (2018) and also Salubi and et-al (2018); while Madondo and et-al (2017) and Madu and et-al (2018) In their research on the use of electronic information services by

undergraduate students at the Faculty of Management and Administration at the University of Africa, Mutare, Zimbabwe and on the availability and use of ICT for information retrieval by undergraduate students at the Ramat Library, University of Maiduguri, respectively, they have contrary views. They asserted that undergraduate students at Africa University typically use electronic information services inadequately the results revealed the low level of computer usage in the library for the retrieval of information. CD ROM use was very poor and there was a low degree of internet use. Most respondents also did not use e-mail in the Library for information retrieval.

In addition, the above studies show beyond reasonable doubt that the respondents used knowledge services with serious disagreement that there is a low level of resource utilization in some African countries including Nigeria. But the degree of consumption is very high in developing countries like India. However, it is of great concern to access and use agricultural information, tools, services and facilities in the Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria. But since then, what has happened? Any of the barriers may be discovered through current research.

User Satisfaction with Information Resources in the faculty of Agriculture University Library

Osaze and et-al (2015) A report on the evaluation of user satisfaction with the efficiency of the academic library revealed that users are pleased with the library's information resources and services, such as infrastructure/place/space, library collection/information distribution, photocopying/scanning machines, e-books and e-journals, media services, bibliographic services, reference services. The findings were supported by Kwaghgba and et-al (2015) Assessment of customer satisfaction with Academic Library Products and Services in Zaria Metropolis, Kumar and Ashu (2015) Usage of Central State Library Information and Services, Ambala, Haryana, Ijiekhuamhen and et-al (2015) On user satisfaction with the library, sources, equipment and information services offered by the Federal University of Petroleum Resources Academic Library, (FUPRE) and Chauhan (2015) User satisfaction with Library Collection adequacy at MM Engineering College.

Furthermore, Veena and Prabhakara (2016), Suresha (2016), Kumar and Rajan (2016), Tilahun and Natarajan (2016), Tiemo and Ateboh (2016), Onanuga and et-al (2017), Permchnd (2017),

Naqvi, (2017), Munshi and et-al (2017), Ajegbomogun and Olubukola (2018), Verma and et-al (2018), also Gudi and Paradkar (2018) in their different studies have been carried out to assess the degree of user satisfaction with library content, materials, services and facilities all agreed that the level of satisfaction is very low and some libraries information resources, services and facilities are not provided, such as OPAC Service/Web OPAC service, circulation services, reference/Information Service, periodical/ journals project reports social networking sites, CAS/SDI, Internet facility, lending facility, e-resources, photocopy, printing, free internet access, inter-library loan catalogue of Online Public Access (OPAC), abstracting and indexing journals and research reports / theses / dissertations CD-ROM database, reference, bibliographical, lending/circulation, catalogue computer hardware/software air conditioners/fans parking facilities library orientation, service reports/theses/dissertations, government publications, technical and research reports, patents, conference proceedings, circulation services, reference services, reprography and newspaper clippings

Moreover in order to meet the information needs of users, the key function of any library is to provide appropriate and up-to-date information materials, programs and relevant facilities. The above answer demonstrates that users of these libraries were not happy with the information tools and services and facilities offered by the library. However it can be concluded from the above that the Library still needs to improve its provision of appropriate information tools, services and facilities; in particular, the respondents were disappointed with those areas in order to completely satisfy its users. The study will follow appropriate techniques to identify any impediment to the provision of Agriculture University Libraries in Nigeria with information tools, services and facilities and provide solutions to the problems

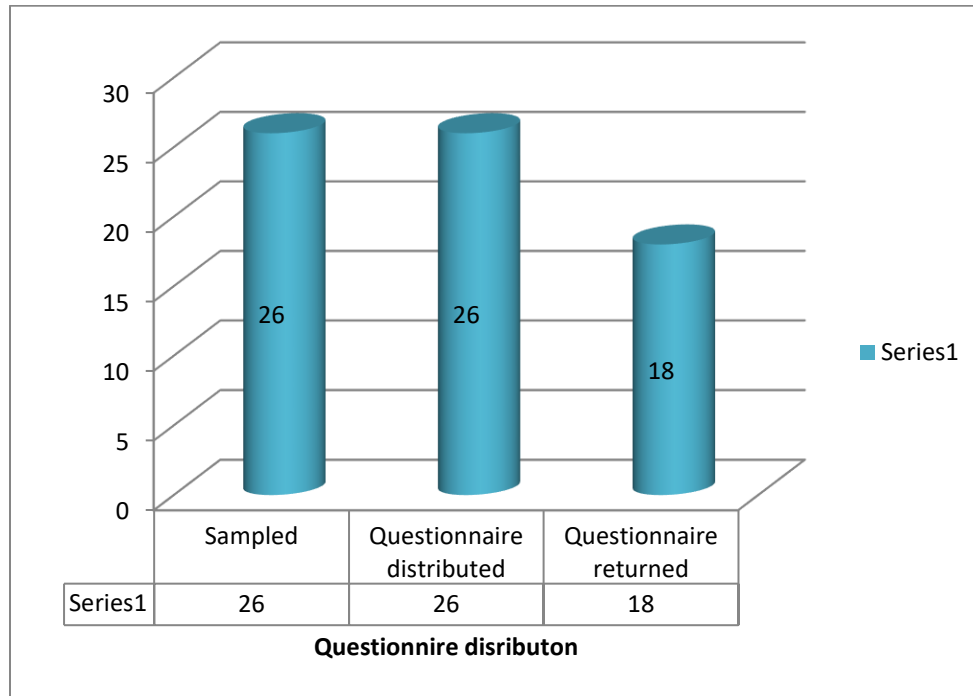
Objectives of the Study

1. Determine the extent to which library resources, are utilized in UI library in relation to accommodation and transportation
2. Determine the extent to which the library users are satisfied with the resources, in UI in relation to accommodation and transportation
3. To identify the implication of accommodation and transportation on utilization of the resources in library

Table 2 Population of the Study

S/N	Number of Undergraduate students	Sampled	Questionnaire distributed	Questionnaire returned
	3761	26	26	18

Figure 1



Since the study is an assessment to understand the Effects of Transportation and Accommodation on Academic Performance and Utilization of Information Resources by Postgraduate Students in the Faculty of Agriculture Library University of Ibadan UI, Oyo State, the sample of 26 means around 0.7% is justifiable. However, at last only 18 questionnaires were returned with complete response.

Data Analysis

Table 2: Demographic of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	12	66.67%
Female	6	33.33%

Figure 2

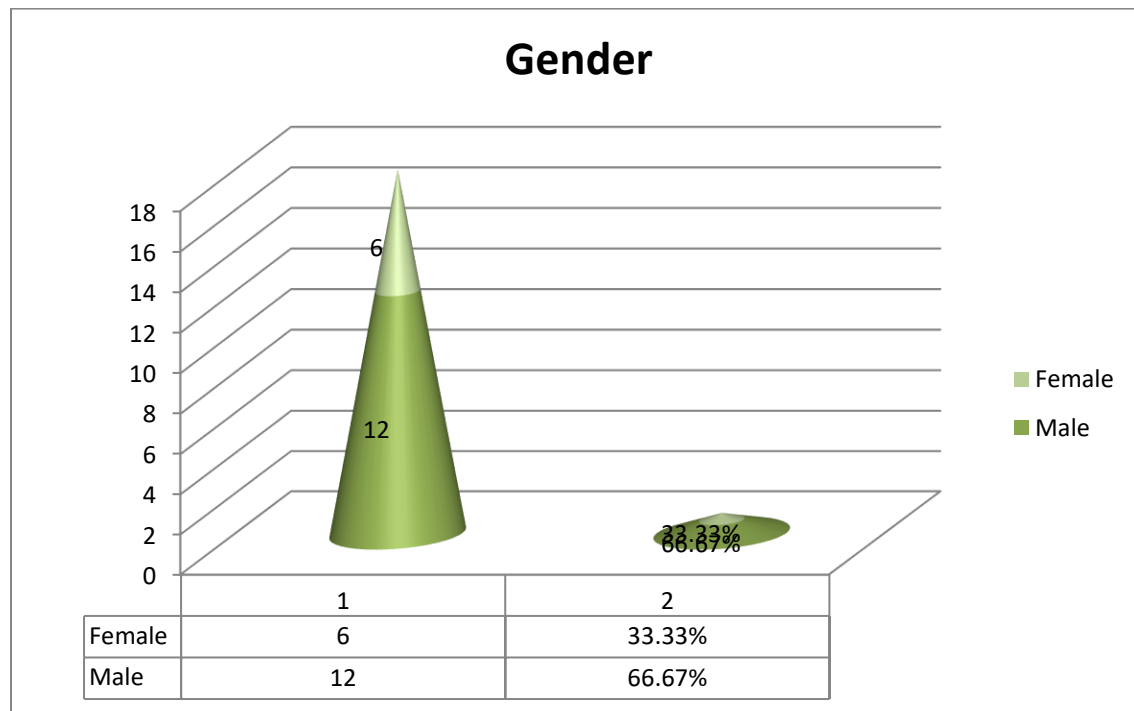


Table 2 revealed that Out of 18 respondents, about 66 (66.67%) were male while the remaining 6 (33.33%) were female. In general, it's obvious that many of the Nigerian Universities postgraduate students female are in small numbers, we find that the male students are more comparing to that of females. There are many social phenomena for the less number of females students found especially in higher studies. One of the main reasons is that female usually have no interest in agricultural sector or they married after graduation. The government shall always encourages the female candidates to go for higher education and considered them for employment

Utilization of Information Resources in UI

Table. 3. Information resources utilized in the Library

Inf. res	Postgraduates									
Library resources and services	Very high		High		Medium		Low		Very low	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Journals	5	27.78	5	27.78	6	33.33	2	11.11	0	0.00
Text books & Ref books	6	33.33	4	22.22	8	44.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Conf proceedings & Technical reports	6	33.33	4	22.22	2	11.11	4	22.22	2	11.11
Government publications	5	27.78	5	27.78	0	0.00	6	33.33	2	11.11
Thesis /Dissertations/ projects	5	27.78	4	22.22	7	38.89	0	0.00	2	11.11
Magazines	6	33.33	3	16.67	7	38.89	2	11.11	0	0.00
News papers	6	33.33	5	27.78	5	27.78	2	11.11	0	0.00
Atlas, Maps & Posters	4	22.22	4	22.22	6	33.33	2	11.11	2	11.11
Manuscripts	3	16.67	4	22.22	5	27.78	4	22.22	2	11.11
E-databases	6	33.33	2	11.11	6	33.33	4	22.22	0	0.00
E-Books	9	50.00	2	11.11	2	11.11	2	11.11	2	11.11
E-Journals	6	33.33	2	11.11	2	11.11	6	33.33	2	11.11
E-thesis/projects	3	16.67	3	16.67	5	27.78	6	33.33	1	5.56
E-Newspapers & E-Zines	3	16.67	6	33.33	5	27.78	4	22.22	0	0.00
CDROM	2	11.11	5	27.78	8	44.44	0	0.00	3	16.67
Microfilms& Microfiche	9	50.00	4	22.22	3	16.67	0	0.00	2	11.11

Table User satisfaction with the resources

inf. Res utilized	Postgraduates									
Library resources and services	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
frequency/%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Adequate no of text books	4	22.22	9	50.00	4	22.22	1	5.56	0	0.00
Adequate no of reference materials	2	11.11	6	33.33	8	44.44	1	5.56	0	0.00
Adequate no of journals	3	16.67	6	33.33	6	33.33	2	11.11	0	0.00
Adequate no of e-books	3	16.67	2	11.11	7	38.89	5	27.78	0	0.00
Adequate no of online journals/databases	2	11.11	4	22.22	7	38.89	3	16.67	0	0.00
Circulation services	4	22.22	8	44.44	5	27.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
Inter library loan	1	5.56	5	27.78	6	33.33	4	22.22	0	0.00
Library network service/ consortium	3	16.67	5	27.78	4	22.22	3	16.67	1	5.56
Current awareness services	5	27.78	5	27.78	2	11.11	4	22.22	1	5.56
Selective Dissemination of Information	0	0.00	7	38.89	5	27.78	3	16.67	2	11.11
User-Education/ orientation	2	11.11	6	33.33	6	33.33	3	16.67	0	0.00
Indexing and abstracting services	5	27.78	2	11.11	6	33.33	2	11.11	2	11.11

Printing/Binding services	1	5.56	3	16.67	7	38.89	4	22.22	2	11.11
Information Consultancy services	2	11.11	3	16.67	9	50.00	1	5.56	1	5.56
Photocopying services	0	0.00	4	22.22	6	33.33	6	33.33	1	5.56
Translation services/ Language	0	0.00	3	16.67	7	38.89	3	16.67	4	22.22

Table 4 shows that the majority of the postgraduate students are satisfied with the types of services and resources provided by order of preference. While the study shows that a good number of respondents are not satisfied with various information services as ranked translation services inter-library loans printing and binding and information consultancy services very low

Table 5. Transportation

Name of the University	Status of respondents	Transport						
		Postgraduate						Total
		By-cycle	Motor cycles	Car	University vehicle	Public transport	Private Arrangement	
	N	1	3	2	6	4	2	18
UI	(%)	5.6	16.7	11.1	33.3	22.2	11.1	100.0
TOTAL	N	12	40	26	35	55	17	185
	university (%)	6.5	21.6	14.1	18.9	29.7	9.2	0.0

The analysis, as shown in Table 5, of the data, reveals the significant difference in the availability of transport facilities among the postgraduate students in UI. They used university and public transport to convey them to school as indicated that 33.3% in UI use their university vehicles while only 11.1% UI postgraduate students have cars. A deeper analysis among postgraduate shows that they have motorcycles and also use University buses as their means of transportation. The implication is that most of the postgraduate students are not using the library in the evening and the night due to the fear of losing transport to convey them either in the town or hostels

Accommodation

Table 6 Residence

Name of the University	Status of respondents	Postgraduate		Total
		Day Scholar	Hosteller	
	N	14	4	18
UI	(%)	66.7	33.3	100.0
	overall residence (%)	15.47	8.58	24.06

The data in Table 6 demonstrates the % of user residency and Day scholar/hosteller in UI, in Nigeria. The available data shows that the largest number of postgraduate students residing in their home as a day students (66.7 and only 272 (33.3%) are hostel dwellers. These indicate that the Universities need more hostels for the proximity of users of the library.

Table 7 Place of residence

		Place of residence			
Name of the University	Status of respondents	Postgraduate			Total
		City	Town	Village	
	N	0	15	3	18
UI	(%)	0.0	83.3	16.7	100.0

The data in Table 7 demonstrates the % of the postgraduate student's place of residence, city, town and village in UI. The data available shows that the highest number of postgraduates resident in the town is 83.3%, while their lowest number resident in the village, is 16.7% similarly, the study showed that none of the postgraduate students leaving in city

Findings of the study

Types of Information Resources, those are available in the Faculty of Agriculture University Library

The available information resources in the Faculty of Agriculture University Library are dominated by journals, textbooks, thesis/dissertations/projects, newspapers, conference proceedings & technical reports, e-books and e-thesis/dissertations/projects. These results are consistent with those of Rukwaro (2015) Ekene and et-al (2016) They claimed that libraries have information materials such as books, theses, papers, magazines, encyclopedias, dictionaries, e-journals e-books. Therefore the faculty of Agriculture in University Library has researched all sorts of information resources in both print and non-print types to help their users achieve the goals and objectives of the University Library in support of teaching, learning and research.

The extent to which the faculty of Agriculture University Library use information resources

In order to determine the level of utilization of the resources in the faculty under study it was revealed that a large number of respondents ranked books, journals, e-books and e-journals very much higher while Government publications, atlas, maps and posters, for instance, are the type of library information resources ranked very much lower In this context, therefore, training and re-training are necessary requirements for ensuring the effective and efficient utilization of information resources. In addition, digital information resources, funding, staff productivity and capabilities through education and training opportunities in line with the objectives of the library should be improved.

Determine the degree to which the postgraduate students in the faculty of Agriculture University library satisfied with the information resources

The study showed that **the postgraduate students** are not happy with their suitability with different information resources, the findings revealed that faculty of Agriculture University

Library need to continue to provide and enhance the use of resources, this can be done by training employees, an alternative power source and the availability of internet services.

Conclusion

The library's success depends on its growth, its facilities and its ability to reduce the gap between supply and demand for information resources and services. Furthermore The Library is a growing organism." In terms of information infrastructure, programs, infrastructural facilities, space and library funds, and personnel, it should therefore expand. In addition, consumers need knowledge in the academic setting to carry out their teaching, studying, study and community service academic pursuits. The libraries attached to faculties must be satisfied with this knowledge. Therefore primary purpose is to bridge the connectivity gap between the population of the user and the vast universe of information resources and serve as an interface between them to ensure that whatever information they need is made accessible as and when necessary. This study investigated the degree to which the faculty of Agriculture University Library in UI is supplied with unique information resources base on the area of specialization and curriculum of the users.

Recommendations

1. Information resources should be accessible in a structured way and customized to meet user requirements by daily shelving and shelf reading at least every two hours, better cataloguing, classification and stacking of information resources so that it is easy to find information resources through well-designed user education/orientation programs to educate their users about the information resources These programs help postgraduate students to explore the information tools available to the fullest degree.

2. In order to illuminate the resources available in the digital library, the library should establish an institutional archive and also view new arrival editions in the library.
3. Formulate a sound 'collection growth strategy" for online knowledge services in particular. It is important to periodically update the preferred knowledge services, such as subject papers, reference books, and back volumes of journals, thesis/dissertation and research reports, bibliographies and reviews. It is important to upgrade electronic tools, such as CD-ROMs, online journals/e-journals, online full-text databases and e-books, and to regularly review their collection to assess the quality of information resources
4. By dividing reading space and sitting between men and women, having a separate section called "Research Section" and providing facilities such as a separate rest room and the internet, computers and printers with qualified staff may allow them to have a comfortable physical atmosphere.
5. It is proposed that the library develop the collection by allocating more budgets for infrastructure services, e-journals and e-databases e-granaries, and also by offering unique IDs and passwords to all postgraduate students
6. In-house training should be offered to all library employees to upgrade their skills. They should also be in a position to deal with the requisite information tools, programs and the use of related resources in the library for postgraduate students. Continuous or regular in-service training programs on emerging technology among library staff are necessary for developing the skills of library staff so that they are well prepared to serve the faculty library in a rapidly changing environment.
7. Better processes and procedures and strong library staff relationships, so that users feel more secure contacting them when using the library to solve their problems.

8. Postgraduate students often pursue information in the faculty university library for their scholarly pursuits, but the information resources are insufficient to meet their information requirements. As a result improved tools, programs and equipment should be upgraded. It is proposed that the library subscribes to relevant databases such as e-books and e-journals e-databases, e-Granary, textbooks, reference books and existing university curriculum-related journals and forms part of the library consortium. It is equally important to have a favorable reading atmosphere and guide pamphlets for newly enrolled postgraduate students to use the library.

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